

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1862.

LETTER FROM A REBEL.

The following letter was found in the pocket of a dead rebel soldier on the field of battle at Williamsburg.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 24, 1862.

DEAR JAKE: It is not because I feel like writing the morning, that I sent myself to write you a few lines; for it is always, a task for me to write a letter, but this is Sunday morning, and I can do nothing else, and as you have been so faithful in writing to me, I thought, notwithstanding I have not long ago written to you, I would again favour you with a few lines—Jake, in my last letter to you, about two weeks ago, I wrote you the sad news of the death of your Mother, which was on the 5th of this month and that I had hired out your negroes &c. I neglected in that letter, to say my thing about Frank and Stewart. I have them both, at my home, Frank, I expect must be in some better health, now than he was, when you sent him down to Merriweather. But tell you he is no bully now; if he is, tellly is any smaller now than it was then. He must have been all belly, I don't think Merriweather did him any good, at all, nor do I think Perkes Stone, could make a bullet of him. For Frank is a sort of John Grahame of a case that nothing but nature's great remedies, (Time and Rest) can cure him, or do him any good. I think he will finally get out it and make a sound man, with good treatment.

THE U. S. dispatch gunboat Massachusetts, Com. Cooper, arrived here on Monday morning, from Port Royal 13th inst., via Charleston Bar and Bull's Bay, and 30 hours from Fortress Monroe. She has on board 15 prisoners from various prizes which were taken off Charleston by the Blockading Squadron, and 11 sick and wounded seamen from the fleet. The following is a list of her officers:

Master, S. Gray; Acting Masters, E. B. Wetmore and L. C. Parker; Paymaster, J. W. Paynter; J. S. Webb; Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Hutchins; Chief Carpenter, S. Hartwell; Assistant Engineer, R. C. Croft; 2d Assistant Engineer, A. Clapp; Paymaster's Clerk, J. F. Windship.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Dear JAKE: It is not because I feel like writing the morning, that I sent myself to write you a few lines; for it is always, a task for me to write a letter, but this is Sunday morning, and I can do nothing else, and as you have been so faithful in writing to me, I thought, notwithstanding I have not long ago written to you, I would again favour you with a few lines—Jake, in my last letter to you, about two weeks ago, I wrote you the sad news of the death of your Mother, which was on the 5th of this month and that I had hired out your negroes &c. I neglected in that letter, to say my thing about Frank and Stewart.

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COL. STREET AND J. HOWE WATTS, esq., who went to the States in January, have returned to Santa Fe. The latter arrived at Fort Union while the Texans were in this city, and in the capacity of Adj't to Col. Slough was in the engagement at Valles' Ranch (Glorietta), where he rendered efficient service.

TEXAN PRISONERS.

Last Wednesday the Texan prisoners, numbering we believe, about a hundred, that had been collected in Santa Fe, were sent to Fort Union under escort commanded by Capt. Cusack, of the New Mexican volunteers. What disposition will be made of them after their arrival in the Fort we have not learned.

THE FLAG.

On Monday last the Stars and Stripes were raised in the Plaza by the citizens of Santa Fe. Their re-appearance was heartily greeted by the crowd which assembled to witness the ceremony. Capt. Jose Serna's company of volunteers fired a salute at the passing of the host, and great animation pervaded the spectators.

J. Howe Watts, esq., being called upon, responded in a brief and patriotic address, which was received with loud applause.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS.

Since the departure of Gen. Curtis from Southwest Missouri, the Rebels in North-Western Arkansas have been emboldened to renew their operations. Letters from Cassville, dated the 5th instant, state that an attack from a Rebel force was hourly expected. The Union force at Cassville was under command of Major Hubbard, who had six pieces of artillery, with which he was confident of his ability to defend the place. It was reported that there were 2,000 Texans and 500 Indians near Bentonville, Ark., preparing to advance into Missouri.

In addition to these are bands of marauders roving along the Arkansas border, committing depredations.

ST. LOUIS NEWS, 13th.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW PRIVATEER.

By the arrival of the brig Lucy Darling, Capt. Souper, on Monday morning, we have data from Nassau to the 13th inst. Mr. John Coleman, one of the passengers, informs us that the Rebels are running the blockade constantly, taking powder, arms, and salt to Charleston, and returning with cotton.

On the day the Darling sailed the big Fanny Lewis arrived with powder shipped by Tremont, Frazier & Co., from Liverpool; also, the steamer Theodore, from Charleston, with cotton; also, the Charleston pilot-boat Maria Teresa, captured off Charleston.

The steamers Minnie, Scotia, and Ovietta built in port. The Ovietta is the new iron gunboat, built in Liverpool. She carries eight guns, and has a crew of seventy men. It will be remembered that, on her departure from England, she claimed to be a mercantileman, bound up the Mediterranean. She now calls herself a Confederate gunboat, and will no doubt soon start out as a privateer.

The steamers Gladiator and Southwick sailed on the 23rd for England, with full cargoes of cotton.

Capt. Adams, accompanied by a Capt. Allen, committed an outrage at the office of Capt. Whiting a day or two before the Darling sailed. Entering the place in his (Whiting's) absence, they attempted to haul down the American flag, and substitute for it that of the Confederates. The Consul arrived in time to prevent the consummation of the indignity.

The following, from *The Tribune* of May 3, will show how the blockade is violated:

PORT OF NASSAU.

April 29. Steamer King Lockheed, Charleston, cotton, to H. Adelbert & Co.

May 2. Schooner John Marshall, Belcher, Charleston, cotton, to H. Adelbert & Co.

May 2. Brig. Alms, Bide, New-York, cotton, tobacco, &c., by G. Barnard & Co.

May 2. Brig. Betsy, Camron, Boston, molasses, by Alexander Johnson.

The following mercurio will show the drift of public opinion in the Bahamas:

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.—This exhibition of stirring scenes, so intimately connected with the present war, will be presented to the citizens of Nassau, at the theater, on May 10.

The exhibition comprises 25 scenes, taken on the spot, and witnessed in the City of Charleston, S. C., and begins with the opening of the secession of South Carolina followed by that of the other Southern states, terminating with the bombardment of Fort Sumter—a highly interesting and exciting scene.

These paintings have been very highly spoken of, and our citizens will doubtless be repaid by a visit to them.

Bahama Herald, May 3.

NEW-MEXICAN MATTERS.

The *Santa Fe Gazette* of May 26, on which day it reappeared after a temporary eclipse from the 8th March previous, contains a great deal of interesting matter. It has a brief history of the late Texas invasion, and a particular account of the well-contested action at Valles' Ranch.

Upon the entrance of the Texans the battle at Fort Craig was fought, Feb. 21. The reverse at our arms there enabled the Texans to advance northwardly. On the 23d they reached Socorro, and on the 23d made prisoners of a party of Mexican militia. Meantime, Col. Canby and dismounted from Fort Craig a large part of his volunteer force, and the men went to their homes. Albuquerque was taken possession of on the 2d of March; but before they entered it, the Federal authorities had distributed the country stores among the people, and destroyed the rest of the public property.

The contents of stores owned by Clark & Spiegelberg Brothers were appropriated by the Texans. On the 2d of March, Major Donaldson sent to Fort Union from Santa Fe, a large provost train. The sum of what remained of provisions were distributed at Santa Fe. Other public property and some minor were destroyed. On the 16th eleven persons from the Texan army, who had been residents of Santa Fe, appeared there; these were followed three days after by 70 Texans, under command of Major Lyon, who came to the 2d of March, increasing the occupying force. Lyon is commandant, increasing the occupying force to 200. On the 2d March, possession of *The Santa Fe Gazette* office was surrendered to Major Pyron, in obedience to the following classical order from the Major:

SANTA FE NEW-MEXICO March 22d 1862.

Mr. JOHN T. HATCHER. Sir: You deliver to the hands of the printer of *The Santa Fe Gazette* the following:

L. P. F. C. M. & Co. Pending Santa Fe.

On the same day, Mr. Parker, keeper of the Fonda (public house), was arrested. On the next day, the 2d, a proclamation was issued by Gen. H. H. Sibley, dated at Albuquerque, on the 13th. This document invited the New-Mexicans to unite with their neighbors.

On the 25th, the Texans marched eastwardly from Santa Fe in the direction of Fort Union, but were attacked with loss at Apache Canon by Major Chivington. On the 27th, at night, Col. Slough (U. S.) came up with Colorado Volunteers, &c., and made the whole force 1,000. Col. Slough had about the same time re-enforced Major Pyron of the Confederate force. The Texans moved forward to Valles' Ranch, and surprised Col. Slough. When he was advised of their proximity, his men had arms stacked in the road and were filling their canteens with water.

Gen. Emory, a very distinguished Constitutional chief, foolishly divided his forces in Canca, and remained himself with the smallest portion he was captured. Of the other division, a part joined Gov. Arribalza, the rest returning to Antioquia to reinforce Gov. Canal and Gen. Jirillo. Articles of peace were signed with the enemy, and destroyed the rest of the public property.

The contents of stores owned by Clark & Spiegelberg Brothers were appropriated by the Texans.

Mr. W. Morris used the Third Avenue Railroad Company for value of a small amount, and the same was paid to the conductor to the road, who was directed to the wrong person.

Gen. Emory, with a permit, that the expression of sentiments unfavorable to the Confederacy is no longer to be tolerated, and that those who are now in the Northern army shall not return within thirty days, their wives and their children will be sent after them. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial; and whoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with the enemy, shall suffer the same punishment. But a large portion of the people of East Tennessee laugh at these rules, and while I am writing, about after about in their hearts, welcoming those who come to enlist under the Stars and Stripes. It is refreshing in these times to see the disinterested spirit of the people of East Tennessee. Many, after having been plundered and imprisoned, are now as enthusiastic for the cause of the Union as ever. "Let the last fragment of my property go," said one, "if it can contribute but the least mite to preserve the Union." "They may," said another, "that the United States Government wants to take away our slaves." I do not believe that the Government wants to take away the slaves of loyal men; but if it wants them for the good of the Union, let them go. Vainly would I attempt to debase you to how men of sixty and seventy years of age, with tears in their eyes, have spoken to me of their viles attempts to destroy the Union for which their forefathers fought. The Confederate soldiers have twice attempted to get a foot hold in Scott County, but have each time been compelled to return with considerable loss. They are now gathering in Knoxville Cherokee Indians, hoping that they will be able to bring the people of Scott

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN—SECESSION TRY-RANNY—UNION FEELING.

(The Rev. Dr. Tyner presents this letter to the Editor of *The Tribune*, as he just received from a particular personal friend of his, a clergyman, long resident in East Tennessee, May 12.)

CAMP SHEAR, Campbell Co., Tenn., May 2, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: I arrived here yesterday after a very arduous trip on foot through the mountains of Anderson and Scott Counties. My friend the mountains received me with the usual warmth of the South, and then for years not venturing to show his face in our region because he had robbed the country of hundreds of thousands, is now Provost Marshal, and under date of April 23, has pronounced that no one will be suffered to pass through the mountains.

The people of the 2d of April, 1862, were ordered to pay a fine of \$100, and to appear before a court-martial, and be tried for desertion.

John Proctor, agt. Geo. H. Clements—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

James H. Gray, agt. Wm. Oliphant et al.—The People agt. Geo. H. Clements—Appeal denied.

John Proctor, agt. Geo. H. Clements—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

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